

The Progress.

Vol. XIV.

QU'APPELLE STATION, N.W.T., THURSDAY, MARCH 23, 1899

No. 22

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

LEGAL.

A. D. DICKSON, Barrister, Advocate
Solicitor, etc.
Office, first door south of the Queen's Hotel
Qu'Appelle, Sask.

MEDICAL.

D. R. C. B. CARTHEW, Qu'Appelle, Phys.
Licentiate, Surgeon, Doctor, Etc., gradu-
ate Toronto University and Licentiate Col-
lege Physicians and Surgeons, Ont.

W. HENDERSON, M.D.C.M.,
Licentiate of Medicine University,
Licentiate of Surgery of Physicians and Sur-
geons, N.W.T. Office at house.

BUSINESS CARDS.

The Leland Hotel,
QU'APPELLE STATION, ASSA.

The most popular house in the west.
Modern conveniences. Home comforts.
Furnished rooms. Choice liquors and
cuisine. Good sample rooms for com-
mercial travellers. Convenient to railway.
Respectable for the best of Qu'Appelle.
THOS. BLACKWELL, Prop.

The Queen's Hotel,
THOS. HILLIARD, Prop.

First class accommodation for guests.
Labs equipped with the best in the
market. Fine sample rooms for com-
mercial travellers. Choice brands of Wines, Liquors
and Cigars. Porter meets all trains.
Rates \$2 per day.

MEETINGS.

THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of South
Qu'Appelle meet the first Monday of
each month. The Secretary Treasurer will
be in the office to attend to business every
Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Applica-
tions for Transient Traders' Licenses, to
quit the Town Hall, and for Information in
the Secretary must be made to Frank Angus,
J. C. STAIR, Sec. Treas.

Qu'Appelle Lodge, A.
F. & A. M., G. B. M.,
meets in the Masonic
Hall, Qu'Appelle Sta-
tion, Tuesday, on or
before full moon. So-
journing brethren ear-
nily invited.
I. P. JONES, W. M.

Tensorial Artist.

J. L. LONGPRE.
Inventor of and maker of the shoe and
boot puller which up to date, furniture is
preferred to all kinds of othering
in a shoe repairer. Customers
can depend on getting
satisfaction.

at Next door north of The Progress
Office, Qu'Appelle Station.

STRING GOODS.

Fresh Groceries, Fruits, etc.,
arriving every week.

Try our coupon for and Baking
Powder, please write your name for exchange
for coupons. N. A. H. H.

Mrs. E. Ambler.

CHOP.

Get your grain crushed fine. A new
3-ROLL CRUSHER
every Tuesday and Wednesday at the

College Farm.

Just a few more

Bed Springs
FOR \$1.50
Each.

J. A. Lidgate,
Qu'Appelle Station.

J. B. ROBINSON,
Contractor & Builder

Estimates given and all work promptly
attended to.

Undertaking

Local branches carefully attended to.

FIRE AT WHITWOOD.

**FINEST BUSINESS
BLOCK DES-
TROYED.**

\$15,000 LOSS.

A destructive fire occurred at
Whitewood on Sunday night. It
originated in Bird's drug store
about 9 o'clock, and the whole
brick block was destroyed. The
sufferers are Bird & Co., druggists;
J. Cumming, restaurant; Row &
Connell, druggists; Warner, gent's
turnishings; Mr. Stew.

Bird & Co.'s extensive stock is a
total loss, and Dr. Bird's medical
library and wearing apparel are
gone. Other stocks were removed.
The total damage is estimated at
\$15,000 with partial insurance.

Street's butcher shop, being of
frame, was torn down to prevent
the fire spreading to the bank and
Duquett's store. There was no
wind or probably the whole of
Main street would have been de-
stroyed. The cause of the fire is
unknown.

Correspondence.

A LITTLE KNOWLEDGE IS DANGEROUS
THING.

Fair-Play is A-A Jewel.

To the Editor of The Progress.

Sir: The rea on I have not tres-
passed on your space, is, that I
gave my fellow ratepayers credit for
better sense than that they would
for a moment entertain as facts
what appeared in your issue of the
9th inst. over the signature of
"Fair-play." If Fair-play is what
he is after, why not let him go to
headquarters, viz. the official re-
cords, and ascertain what the by-
law was that the council really did
pass or rather amend. Talk
about councillors "having the wool
pulled over their eyes," why! Fair-
play seems keen to pull wool over
his fellow ratepayers' eyes, (if he is
a ratepayer, for "didn't sign" his
name, by quoting "street gossip" as
facts.

The by-law referred to Transient
Traders distinctly, hence his "tem-
pest in a teapot." I maintain that
the by-law protects the farming in-
dustry of the municipality. Farmers
raise horses, many having teams
for sale; others of more speculative
enterprise import carloads of horses,
for instance the McMichael Bros.
Now, the by-law constrains no one
on the assessment roll as a transient
trader. We farmers and the local
dealers are here to stay, and we
circulate our money amongst our
fellow ratepayers. Thereby the
merchants, dealers, and farmers are
mutually benefited. Of course
tastes differ, and "far off hols" look
green." So with horses, fancy
varies, and so long as a horse is im-
ported from some 1000 miles east
or west or across the line some
farmers run wild over them and
neglect home bred and acclimated
animals. The transient trader calls
around from business motives. Let
us treat him as we ourselves
and business men are treated and
assess him. Even if the farmer
has to pay the \$5 extra, which does
not necessarily follow, and if I
fancied a horse that sum would not
be much of a hindrance compared
with the relative advantage of ob-
taining the desired article, even I
say, if the farmer is charged with
this sum, where does it go? why,
back to the ratepayer again. It
stays right in the municipality.

Fairplay must surely see the un-
justness of his astonishing mis-
statement and consequent of-
fences which led to his apology to his
fellow ratepayers. As a man and

acknowledge the reckless error as
publicly as it was made.

Wood Mountain Kicker opens
his remarks with most ungenerous
insinuations, if he wants informa-
tion. Politeness costs nothing. He
says the present system allows 5
days for man and team 8 hours per
day equivalent to \$3.75? dear!
dear! me!!! men and teams must
command a high figure in the
kicker's district. When I want to
hire out for an eight hour job with
my team I'll strike the kicker for
equivalents.

Read his first clause, please, then
judge how and why the kicker
kicks. His first equivalent is \$3.75
for man and team, then he supposes
(and you, only supposes) he hires
to the municipality at 30 cents per
hour (for 10 hours would be only
\$3). Where is his equivalent, this
time? Then he infers he will have
to work 25 hours (I presume he
meant 20) instead of 16. Then
follows these remarkable words,
"For which reason we kick." Just
because he got into supposing.

Clause 2 is also wrong. If
everyone pays the same it naturally
follows all men are on the same
footing.

Clause 3 is unsound. The kicker
doesn't know the ultimate plan to
be decided on by the council to
work out the contemplated by-law,
even if he adds thought reading to
his accomplishments. Surely there
is other work than grading to be
done, for instance, clothes removed
sloughs to plough and grade with
slush scrapers, roads to line out,
brush to clear, etc.

Then in clause 4 (I thank him
for getting into clause 4, he imagines
dreading humiliations and imputes
ungenerous thoughts to an imagi-
nary overseer. What a nice man
the kicker must be and what a
poor opinion of mankind he seems
to possess! For heaven's sake, be
more generous, man!

He says "make it reasonable and
we (whoever the 'we' means) will
fall into line," but he does not
give us a chance. He doesn't
know what is contemplated. Now
if we had lowered the tax from
\$1.25 as heretofore and thereby re-
lieved the land companies, men of
the kicker stamp would perchance
have cause to snarl.

Your correspondent Shah Jones-
mit, is probably one of those who
show their interest in public rat-
payer's meetings by staying away
- so he might have heard what the
titles "breaks" look with at some
of the public meetings prior to the
election of what he duba "our
worthy council (who, by the way,
thank him for his vote). He en-
dorses Fairplay's remarks which
were founded on false premises,
hence I presume "their good sense."

The transient traders and show-
men by-law has been in force for
years, but the additional sub-section
more distinctly embracing horses as
merchandise bids fair to evolve
into a councillors nightmare.

If I can do a little to heap coals
of fire on the head of "Shah Jones-
mit" I'll admit he takes the
cream or as a punster, but as a
reminder of facts he seems sadly at
fault. For his information the
grader heretofore at work is under
the direction of the N. W. Legis-
lative Assembly, who regulate its
employment. Now, take that fact,
and compare your remarks. As
for "grading up roads of wisdom
and honesty," people who live in
glass houses shouldn't throw stones
although he admits human nature
is so prone to err.

So, enough of this nonsense, I
appeal to my fellow ratepayer's
spirit of British fair play. I would
not thus have troubled to address
you but that some seem to be trou-
bled by mist, misleading, and I
will not hesitate to say to some ex-
tremes do us right untruthful state-

WALL PAPER!

A large and varied assortment of
Wall Paper just received and for
sale at the

Qu'Appelle Furniture Store.

Call and see the Latest Designs.

Jos. DOOLITTLE,

Qu'Appelle Station.

GRAY & SMITH,

(Successors to Creamer & Gray)

DEALERS IN

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

From the following well-known Firms:
McCORMICK HARVESTING MACHINE CO.—Reapers, Mowers, Rakes, and Trainers.
SILVERMASTER BROS.—Reaper, Disc, and Stephenson Disc Steel Drills.
JOHN DEERE—Cultivators and Disc Harrows.
LOCKSHUTT FLOW CO.—Plows, Disc Harrows, etc. WILKINSON FLOWS.
MOLINE & MICHENER WALKER Wagons.
CANADA CARRIAGE CO.—Carriages and Cutters.
CLEVELAND BICYCLES.

we A full line of Repairs always in stock.

Also Dealer in

Ogilvie's FLOUR & FEED.

Can have the best and cheapest flour
and feed in the West. Call on Ogilvie's
for all your Flour, Chop, and other
supplies. Also have a full line of
agricultural implements, including
plows, harrows, rakes, rollers, and
wagons. Also have a full line of
bicycles, pumps, and other
household goods. Call on Ogilvie's
for all your needs.

ments.

A council has been elected. Give
them a fair chance. Ascertain
what they purpose doing before
passing judgment, and we will
cheerfully abide by the decision.

J. PERKIN JONES,
Member of Municipal Council of
South Qu'Appelle.

A. HOLLINGSHEAD,
House, Sign and Carriage Painter.

Graining, Glazing, Paper Hanging
and Kalsomining
ALL WORK PROMPTLY EXECUTED.
QU'APPELLE STATION and
INDIAN HEAD

We Pay

Special attention to mail orders.
Try us if you want anything in

Drugs or Stationery

We have just received
our new

WALL PAPER.

They will surely please you.

A. G. Orchard

INDIAN HEAD.

WM. JOHNSTON,

Headquarters for

Hardware,

and Cutlery

STOVES

and everything in the line of
household goods.

Call and see my
new get up of

Lanterns

Nothing to beat it
on the market.

NOTICE!

Parties having grain to crush

must bring it in either on

MARCH 19th, 17th, 23rd, 24th,

25th, 27th, 28th, or 29th.

as after that no more chopping and

be done by the thrasher.

S. MITCHELL

MANITOBA ASSEMBLY.

MANITOBA HOUSE OPENED ON THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

The Speech From the Throne—The House Adjourns Until Monday at 3 O'clock.

Winnipeg, March 16.—The social aspect of the ceremonies attending the opening of the Manitoba legislature this afternoon was more pronounced than for several sessions past, there was a large attendance of prominent citizens, the galleries were crowded and many fashionably dressed ladies occupied seats on the floor of the house. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Patterson drove from the Government House to the buildings, accompanied by Capt. Williams, D. O. C., on reaching the buildings the trumpet blew a general salute and the guard furnished by the R. C. Irregulars presented arms, the battery then booming out a salute. His Honor was received by the cabinet ministers and attended by them and his staff, which comprised, in addition to Capt. Williams, Capt. Nelson, Lieut. Col. Macdonald and Lieut. Albani, he entered the legislative chamber, where he presented the following:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly—
I am pleased to meet you at the opening of this, the fourth session of the ninth legislature of the province of Manitoba. I am sure that you, as well as the people of Manitoba generally, will join with me in regretting the departure from Canada, since we last met, of our late governor general, the Earl of Aberdeen. The warm friendship at all times enjoyed by his lordship for our Dominion, and especially for our own province, and the kindly interest taken by Lady Aberdeen in the welfare of our people, particularly of those in suffering or in distress, have given them an enduring hold upon the hearts of the people of Canada. His lordship's successor, the Earl of Minto, has received a kind welcome from the Canadian people, in which we of this province most heartily join. His excellency has brought to Canada, and to this province, and the Dominion will, no doubt, greatly benefit by his previous knowledge and earlier experience in this country.

PEACE AND PROSPERITY.

It is a pleasure to be able to refer to the prosperity of the province during the past year, a prosperity which we are rejoiced to have also extended to the other provinces of the Dominion. Never was Manitoba more prosperous a condition as that in which she stands today, as is shown by the increase in the value of farm lands and of farm produce generally, and the steady growth of population. The province may be considered, upon the increased immigration during the past year, and the assurance of a still larger immigration during the present year.

NEW RAILWAYS.

Railway construction within the province during the past year has been carried on to a very considerable extent, and the results effected have been material, benefited thereby. In particular I might refer to the Swan River country, where in a year ago was great desolation, but is now a well-populated district. A considerable portion of the railroad to the northwest corner of the province has also been built, with great advantage to the districts through which it runs, and with a promise of great and lasting benefit to the provinces which it connects. It is gratifying to see the active part taken by the provinces in the building of the Northern Pacific and Manitoba railways, branches from Belton and westward, and also from Winnipeg to the west, and the extension of the Foxton branch and Boston extension of the Canadian Pacific railway have been equally benefited.

THE SWAMP LANDS.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves that so much of the lands which this province is acquiring as swamp lands and otherwise is contiguous to, and largely increased in value by the railroad construction of last year.

It is gratifying to be able to refer to the fact that my government has effected an excellent arrangement with the Dominion government for the more speedy disposal of this province of the swamp lands to which it is entitled, and in a more economical manner than heretofore. It is expected that within a very few years all these lands will be under provincial control, forming an exceedingly valuable asset.

The public accounts for the last financial year will be forthcoming in due form, and you will see that the revenues of the province have been expended with due care and economy. The estimates for the coming year will be laid before you at an early date and you will be pleased to note that same have been framed with a view to the least expenditure. It will be observed that the educational expenditures have increased very rapidly, and such increase is likely to continue. It is hoped, to be sure, that the senate of Canada took the ground that the province was not entitled to the sum of these hundred thousand dollars, for which it had made application to the Dominion parliament to be paid out of the Manitoba school lands fund, as we believe the sum advanced was in the early history of our province, and that the educational system would be of far greater assistance than if given later, and our position and resources will be much greater than now.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LORD MINTO DELIVERS THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

The Washington Conference—Plebiscite Vote—Change in Electoral Districts—Postage.

Ottawa, March 16.—The fourth session of the eighth parliament of Canada was opened by His Excellency the Earl of Minto this afternoon. Precisely at three o'clock His Excellency proceeded in state to the parliament buildings, escorted by the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards. He was received at the entrance by a guard of honor from the Governor-General's Foot Guards with band and escort, and was not inside the main entrance by the general of the commanding the militia of Canada and the officers of the headquarters staff. His Excellency was attended by Major Drummond, military secretary, and by Lieut. Graham of the Coldstream Guards, aide-de-camp, and by Mr. Arthur Guise, comptroller of the household, and by the honorary aides.

The prime minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the secretary of state, Hon. H. H. Hall, and the minister of the interior, Hon. David Mills, received his excellency inside the senate chamber. Being seated on the throne, Black Rod was ordered to summon the members of the commons and parliament being assembled his excellency was pleased to deliver the following:

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons—
In making you for the first time since entering upon my duties as the representative of Her Majesty in this Dominion, it affords me great pleasure to be able to congratulate you on the large degree of prosperity which the people of Canada at present enjoy, as evidenced by the expansion of trade and commerce, the flourishing condition of the public revenues, and the increased number of immigrants who have become permanent settlers among us. To these we have to add another which is even more gratifying, the almost total cessation of the considerable exodus of our population to the United States, a regrettable feature of our affairs.

THE WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.

The negotiations which were set on foot during the recess between Her Majesty's government and that of the United States in reference to the settlement of certain questions in dispute between Canada and the United States have been, I am to say, greatly delayed by the illness and subsequent death of two of the most eminent negotiators. The commission appointed for that purpose, comprising progress has been made on several of the subjects submitted for consideration. It is regrettable that the commission and the commissioners of the United States on the question of boundary between Canada, Alaska, and Alaska. The question was referred by the commissioners to their respective governments. The commission has been adjourned to the second day of August next, in the hope that in the meantime the difficulty might be overcome.

THE PLEBISCITE VOTE.

In compliance with the act passed last session a plebiscite was held on the question of prohibition the official returns have been received, and the result is as follows:

PENNA POSTAGE.

I observed with pleasure that the mother country, Canada and the other provinces, possessors of a recently adopted penny postage letter rate. The satisfaction with which this rate has been received by the Dominion is a further proof of the general desire existing among our people for closer relations with the mother country, and the rest of the world. I am almost glad to be able to state that the satisfactory condition of the finances of the Dominion permitted a reduction in the postal rates of the Dominion, and a domestic letter rate from three to two cents, and although such a reduction involves a temporary loss of revenue, it is a sacrifice which I am confident will be amply repaid by the increased volume of mail business, and the increased revenue of the postal office department will be restored to its former figure.

Much information has been obtained since our last meeting relative to the extent and value of the deposits of gold and valuable minerals in the Yukon and other parts of Canada, the returns from the Yukon have so far proved sufficient to meet the heavy expenditure it was found necessary to incur for the purpose of preserving law and order, and it has been found expedient in the public interest to authorize the construction of the line of telegraph for the purpose of maintaining speedy communication with the people of those distant territories.

A measure will be submitted to you for the better arrangement of the postal service throughout the Dominion, and also several enactments of less importance.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons—
The public accounts will be laid before you and also the estimates for the coming year. They have been prepared with a due regard to efficiency and economy, and the responsibility arising from the rapid progress of the country.

Honorable gentlemen of the Senate, gentlemen of the House of Commons—
I am confident that the important work of the Dominion will be carried out with your active consideration, and that it will be your earnest endeavor to promote the public interests and prosperity of Canada.

AN OLD MAN'S DARLING.

BY MRS. ALEX. MCN. MILLER.

CHAPTER I.

The blue, the fresh, the ever free,
The blue, the fresh, the ever free,
The blue, the fresh, the ever free,

climbed the fresh and delicious voice of a young girl walking along the sands of the ocean, in the summer sunshine of Cape May.

"Cross my palm with silver, and I'll tell your fortune, bonnie maid," said a cracked, discordant voice.

The singer passed abruptly and looked at the owner of the voice, a thin, decrepit old man, who, extended her withered hand noddingly.

"Nay, now, good son," answered she, with a merry laugh, "fortune will come to me anyway, even if I keep my silver piece."

"Nay—aye, it will," said the old crows, wagging her head like a bird of evil omen. "It aye comes to faces as bonny as your own. But it's I that can tell you where it be good or ill fortune!"

Here, then, said the girl, shaking her head, and putting a silver piece into the trembling old hand: "the cheerful, now, and tell me a brave fortune for my money."

The old man did not appear to relish the light and jesting tone of the other; she was, in fact, a girl, and her eyes gave and portended silence.

What a contrast the two presented as they stood looking at each other!

The girl was beautiful, with all the delicate freshness and slowness of eight years. She was a dazzling blonde, with sun-brown eyes and hair like spun gold falling beneath her jaunty sailor hat.

In long, loose curls to her graceful waist. She was fair as a lily, with a flush like the heart of a sea-shell on her round, dimpled cheeks. Her brow was fair and broad, and framed with soft, curling rings of sunny hair. Her nose was small and straight, her mouth was curved like Cupid's bow, its slight, exquisite upper lip lending a touch of ardor to the pathetic mold of her features.

She was, in fact, a girl, and her eyes gave and portended silence. As, contrasted with this, the old man's face was a study in itself. His eyes were in keeping with the pale beauty of his face and form. She was simply clad in a jaunty sailor costume of dark blue serge, trimmed with white braid and pearl buttons, and carried a change of jewelry in her gloved hand.

As, contrasted with this, the old man's face was a study in itself. His eyes were in keeping with the pale beauty of his face and form. She was simply clad in a jaunty sailor costume of dark blue serge, trimmed with white braid and pearl buttons, and carried a change of jewelry in her gloved hand.

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sorrow, sorrow and shame he darts over your face.

"Not shame," said the young girl, crossing her small hand with a quickly gesture of pride. "Sorrow, perhaps, but never shame!"

"It is written," answered the old woman, sharply. "Do you think it after the manner of fate, with its iron law, words, proud girl? No, no, there will be a stain on the whiteness of your face that your tears can never wash out. Love and hate will brand it there. You will be a young man's bride, but an old man's darling!"

She raised and a faint smile dimpled the young girl's cheek. Apparently the latter prediction did not seem to overwhelm her as the wither expected.

"I have been an old man's darling all my life," she said gently. "I assure you it is very pleasant!"

"Girl! I mean not the life of companionship," cried the old woman, sharply. "You do not understand. Ah! you will know soon enough; for I tell you, girl, a cloud is gathering over your head; gathering about to burst over you in a tempest of fate. Fly! fly! do not cast your self into those raging Atlantic waves, rather than breast the torrent of sorrow about to break upon your life!"

Her voice had risen almost to a pitch of agony with the last words, and her eyes flashed as with the light of inspiration. She cast a strange look upon the trembling girl, and, dropping her hand abruptly, turned away, holding out of sight with a rapidity that scarcely seemed possible in one so stricken with age.

The young girl, who a moment ago had seemed so blithe and dainty, still a few moments where the sky had left her, looking curiously into the pink palm from which such dire prophecies had been uttered. She looked like one dazed, and a slight pallor had momentarily usurped the rose that on her cheek.

"How earnestly the old creature talked," she murmured, musingly, "as if that horrid jargon of hers could be true. What is there in my hand but a few lines that mean nothing? She said that I did not believe in her art, and predicted those dreadful things merely to punish me for my doubt. Heigho! I have never had a sorrow in my life and never expect to have one!"

She drew up her glove, and taking up her volume of poems, pursued her way along the shore, looking a little more thoughtful than when she had tripped that way a little while before singing in the lightness of her heart.

After walking a short distance she paused, and selecting a shady seat, sat down where she could watch the blue waves of the ocean rolling in, crested with snowy foam, and the wild light of the sea-birds wheeling in the sunny air, and darting down now and then to some object of prey their keen eyes discerned in the water. After watching these objects for awhile she grew weary, and, opening her book, began to read freely, turning the pages at random, as if only half her heart was in the task.

She had been reading perhaps half an hour, when the light dip of sails in the water caught her eye. She looked up quickly and saw a fairy little ship with one occupant coming around a curve of the rocky shore. The ship was very dainty, with truly cushioned seats. It was painted in shining blue and gold, the fanciful name, "Bonnie!"

The single occupant, a young man singularly handsome and resolute-looking, called out as he neared the shore.

"I have borrowed your ship very unconsciously, Miss Voe; but since I have been detected in the theft, may I not persuade you to leave your lonely exile there and accompany me in my little pleasure-trip this evening?"

To be Continued.

WAS A COOL HAND.

He Not Only Satisfied His Customer, But Amused Him.

One of the coolest fruits that has of late attempted to do business in Detroit is reported by a property owner in the northwestern part of the city.

"I wanted to put a roof on my barn," he tells, "and was called upon by a man who wanted to furnish the shingles. He guaranteed them all right, and I agreed to take 10,000. After they were delivered and paid for the man who got the job of roofing informed me that there were only 7,500 shingles in the lot. I lost no time in hunting up the fellow with whom I had dealt and demanded that he make the shortage good."

"Do you know anything about lumber?" he inquired coolly.

"I know nothing about it," I was raised in the country and at one time ran a saw mill for the purpose of clearing up some land I bought."

"Then you must know that green timber will shrink in the process of seasoning?"

"Certainly it will. What are you trying to get at?"

"Only this: When I got these shingles I counted them myself and there were a few over 10,000. It was good, strong measure. If there are only 7,500 now it's because they shrank, and I am not responsible for that. Did you think I was working miracles, or only selling lumber specialties?"

"I was so dumfounded that he had time to get away before I could answer that, and I've not had the courage to prove the matter further. I've shared my loss up to feel tax and only wish to let the sharper know in some way that I do not believe those shingles evaporated."

CONDENSED NEWS.

A census will be taken at once in Cuba. Smallpox is prevalent in North Carolina.

Several Spanish gunboats were sold at auction at Madrid, were tried for Indians at Bedford, Mass. \$25,000.

Italy has realized the Italian minister at Tokio. Dr. Boche, M. P., addressed the Winnipeg Convention.

The waterworks dam at London, Ont., was washed away. The Great Britain will erect a handsome factory in Winnipeg.

Rudyard Kipling will return to England in a few weeks. A rich strike of ore is reported from Granite Creek, Alaska, U. S.

The steamer *Castilian* is breaking up. The boat and cargo are a total loss. The income experts finished their examination of the Port Arthur murders.

Half a block of business houses in Port Bowen, Alaska, was destroyed by fire. The steamer *Albatross* foundered in the North Sea and twelve of the crew perished.

The Chinese rebels are advancing into Hunan and are heading for the Imperial forces. A portion of Mexico was set apart for Spanish soldiers who took part in the Cuban war.

A coat from the time there has been formed in the States with a capital of \$100,000. The minister of justice gave a reason for showing executive clemency to Pauline Freese.

The Cuban public generally condemn the military assembly for dismissing General Gomez. Mr. C. C. Rogers, of Hamilton, Ont., left his entire estate of \$5,700 to the Catholic church.

The government has requested the Red Cross society to take up the hospital work in Cuba. A cottage hospital, under the auspices of the Victorian order, will be established at Shal Lake.

Great jealousy exists between Norway and Sweden and the crown prince was hoisted on the streets. The remains of the admiral of the North Sea, who was destroyed near Santiago, were identified.

General Booth refused to pay for the release of Spanish prisoners as it would mean the loss of his own money. Laborers in the British parliament, attacked the naval estimates, but his amendment failed.

The citizens of Winnipeg will vote on a by-law to raise \$50,000 for an electric street car. Lord Herschell's successor on the joint high commission will be Baron Russell.

Lord chief justice, who has reduced the rates from Ontario to Kootenay and coast points to meet the cost of its river. Sir John Macdonald, ex-minister and a man, and a writer of some note on the celebration of the empire, died in London.

The U. S. soldiers made an advance on the Philippines, and captured several positions with slight loss to their forces. The life insurance companies objected to the new Ontario pension bill, which was on the order of the day.

General Booth, who was reported seriously ill, died at his home in London. He was covered and was caught the New Zealand Salvation Army campaign in a few days.

A number of eastern professors will assist at the summer session of Manitoba University. Dr. B. M. Gordon, former pastor of Knox church, Winnipeg.

The Fatal Thirteen.—Chicago, March 14.—(Special.) Fourteen in regard to the superstition counted with the number thirteen were involved in the death of James Miller, a window washer, yesterday, happening as it did on the 13th of the month. He was employed on July 13, 1896, to take the place of John Miller, a window washer, who was not his death on that day, falling from the main window from which rooves the roof. The window is the thirteenth window from the ground. The man was 25 years old—twice 13. Miller, the first man to meet his death from the unlucky window, was killed just six days after James 13—who he fell and was killed.

A \$65,000 Trust.—New York, March 14.—The agreement by which the majority of the leading securities and banking companies in this country conspired to under the title of the American Securities and Refining company was issued yesterday. The underlying syndicate consists of J. P. Morgan, J. D. Rockefeller, J. C. Schuyler, and H. M. Rogers, a standard oil magnate. The new company will have a capitalization of \$650,000, half of which will be in preferred stock and the other half in common stock. Only one concern of importance, M. G. Morgan & Sons, of this city, and one of the most prominent companies, all efforts to bring them into the combine have thus far proved futile.

Americans Presented.—London, March 14.—The Daily Telegraph at 8 o'clock publishes this afternoon, a short, comprehensive London at the time. The United States ambassador, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, presented his son, Mr. Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Mr. Spencer Bailey, who was private secretary to General John Hay when the latter was United States minister here, and a United States Consul General Osborne.

The Pope's Condition.—London, March 14.—A special dispatch from Rome announces that the pope has suffered from a relapse of his failing mind. He is not in the hospital, but does not regard his condition as serious.

WESTERN WEEDS

Extracts from a Bulletin Compiled by Prof. Saunders, of the Central Experimental Farm.

Dangerous Weeds Common to the Northwest and How, When and Where They Grow.

Land thus treated will start the grain next spring earlier and more evenly than any other, the crop will ripen faster with a full yield of the best grade of wheat that Canada is fit to produce. If the land is infested with thistles or stink weed there must be some modification of this plan. For stink weed and other noxious annuals, I would follow the same course, but keep stirring the surface more, so as to work out all the foul seeds I could in the topmost two or three inches, and while ordinary annual weeds might be let grow after August, I would keep stirring for stink weed until snow came. If any plant of stink weed is left alive in the fall it will live on all winter under the snow and start early in the spring, often overtopping the grain crop in May. I will not now go over the whole case for or against summer fallowing. Green cropping may help in a rotation of crops that would enable us to dispense to that extent with fallow work, and there must be a difference in the treatment of such perennials as couch grass and thistles; but when farming is to be done on hundreds of acres with a very limited working force I hold that wheat cannot be profitably grown without summer fallowing, and the live question for to-day is not whether we shall summer-fallow, but how it can be best and most cheaply done to suit the purpose."

Through the kindness of the honorable minister of agriculture for the province of Manitoba, and I have had exceptional opportunities during the past three summers, of travelling through all the important wheat-growing districts of that province. It was very apparent to me during these visits, that in many instances summer fallowing was begun much too late in the season to get the best results as to weed eradication. By the middle of July several kinds of the most noxious annual weeds have developed their seeds sufficiently for these in the dry climate of Manitoba to ripen beneath the soil, even when ploughed well under out of sight, which, however, is by no means always done. There is always of course a temptation to put off the ploughing of land which is to be summer-fallowed, as long as possible so as to reduce the consequent labor of cultivating and harrowing. From a careful study of the development of weeds on summer-fallows in Manitoba for three summers, I believe that to obtain the best results in the eradication of such early ripening plants and annual weeds as stink weed, False-flax, Ball Mustard, Pepper-grass, Shepherd's Purse, Blue Bur, Golden Broomrape, etc., all summer-fallowing should be completed, if possible, not later than 15th of July, so that no risk may be run of ploughing down mature seeds.

Seeping Down.

The prevention of seed production is of great importance when clearing land of weeds. Many weeds may be kept in check to a large extent, particularly upon land which is not required for cropping, by seeding down to grass or clover, but, of course, any ripe seeds of weeds which are in the soil, will germinate as soon as the land is broken up again. But in the same way that weeds seed and crop and reduce the yield of seed, so many weeds themselves would be choked by a more vigorous plant, which will prevent them getting light and air, such as the free-growing grasses, millet, buckwheat, clovers, or on a thinly sown grain crop. This treatment will destroy the seedlings, which appear at the same time as the crop sown, and thus prevent them producing other seeds. When the land is ploughed again, those weed seeds buried up near enough to the surface to germinate, must be killed by the frequent use of the cultivator, harrow or roller.

An excellent plan of smothering out a restricted patch of any troublesome weed frequently practiced in Manitoba, is to lay a strawstack over the spot, or a pile of straw is used in the same way in the east.

The Use of Chemicals.

The killing of weeds by the application of chemicals is not often a practical remedy, but salt and oil sulphuric acid and arsenic have been used successfully on limited areas. Salt, however, has given excellent results when applied to land infested with False Hawkweed, or Paint Brush. The state of Vermont and in the east towards the province of Quebec. Salt is also very useful for destruction of many kinds of weeds around walks. Mr. F. T. Shutt, who is in the Dominion experimental station, recommends the following for destroying weeds upon gravel walks:

1 lb. white arsenic; 2 lbs. washing soda; 3 gallons of water. Boil and dilute with three times the volume of water. Apply while warm in fine weather. A thorough application at the beginning of the season will be sufficient to keep a path clean throughout the summer. A simpler and a very efficient formula is as follows: 2 lbs. blue vitriol; 6 gallons of hot water, dissolve in a crock and apply as above. Mr. L. A. Dewey, an assistant in the United States division of botany, says, when speaking on the use of chemicals: "A few drops of carbolic acid applied at the base of the main stem with an ordinary machine oil can is the best method that has as yet been devised for killing weeds with chemicals." But, on the whole, the use of chemicals as weed destroyers has not given much satisfaction, owing to their cost and the expense of applying them.

Names given to some of the different arrangements of the flowers in plants, which for the sake of brevity is necessary to use in the following list, are as follows:

A Spike, when the flower stalks are very short or wanting altogether, example, Plantain, Wheat.

A Raceme differs from a spike in the flowers being borne upon foot-stalks of an equal and of a noticeable length, example, Lily of the Valley.

A Panicle is a compound raceme or a raceme with branched foot-stalks, example, Oats.

A Corymb is a raceme in which the foot-stalks are gradually lengthened from the apex downwards, so that all the flowers are brought to the same level, or nearly so; example, Groundsel.

A Crue is a panicle with the foot-stalks so developed or contracted as to form a flat-topped head, the central flowers generally blooming first, example, Elder, Dogwood.

A Head is when numerous flowers are arranged upon a disk or receptacle, example, Ox-eye Daisy.

In the following table of weeds, the heads of flowers of plants of the Sunflower Family are treated of as if they were single flowers.

An Umbel is when all the flowers are supported upon foot-stalks of equal length; example, Geranium. If each of the foot-stalks of an umbel bears a secondary umbel, as in the carrot, it is a compound umbel, and, indeed, most of the forms above mentioned by position upon themselves become compound.

The plants mentioned in the following list are those which have been most frequently inquired about by my correspondents. Those preceded by an asterisk are "bad weeds" and care should always be taken to destroy them whenever they are noticed. There are many others which might have been included in a full list of the weeds of Canada, but in nearly every case these are so similar to allied species treated of here that to prevent confusion it was thought best to omit them, unless they had been actually inquired about. The botanist will at all times be pleased to hear from correspondents concerning weeds and will give all information in his power on their habits, and the best means of eradicating them. It is particularly requested that when inquiries are made about weeds or their seeds, samples may be sent for examination. Such samples and all correspondence referring to them may be sent free by post, and will be promptly attended to.

SOME WEEDS OF SPECIAL INTEREST.

Large numbers of specimens of plants found growing in field-crops are every year sent to the botanist for identification or for advice as to the best means of eradicating them. Figures have been prepared of some of the kinds most frequently inquired about, and they are submitted herewith. These plants are not all among the most aggressive enemies of the farmer, but the numerous demands for information concerning them seem to make it advisable that recognizable figures should be published.

Tower Mustard.

This is a tall slender plant 2 to 4 feet in height with small yellowish white flowers which are followed by a great many slender pods 3 inches long, borne erect and closely pressed to the stem. The root-leaves are hairy but all the rest of the plant is very smooth and glaucous, that is covered with a whitish bloom as seen on cabbage leaves. This is not a very troublesome weed. It has been sent in as occurring in summer fallows in Manitoba and in clover fields in the older provinces.



Tower Mustard.

Hare's Ear Mustard.

This is an introduced European plant which has only appeared as a noxious weed in the grain fields of the west during the last five years, but has already spread widely through Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. It is an extremely injurious plant with large, grayish green succulent leaves like those of a young cabbage, which choke out grain and absorb much moisture from the soil. The ripe stems are wiry and stiff, growing sometimes four feet high and giving trouble when grain is harvested. It is a slender, branching annual and takes its name from the oblong-oval leaves of the stem, which are shaped like a hare's ear.



Hare's Ear Mustard.



Tumbling Mustard. Flowering plant.

Stink Weed.

No weed is better known in Manitoba than this with its early ripening, yellowish, flattened pods, each one about the size and shape of a five cent piece and containing 16 seeds. The rank, nauseous odor of this plant, the rapidity with which it spreads, and the almost incredible difficulty of eradicating it when once established, make it important that its appearance should be known to everyone, so that no effort may be spared to destroy every plant as soon as noticed. Seeds germinate in autumn and plants actually in flower when winter sets in, will mature their pods the following spring. There are frequently two crops of seed in a season. The only way to clean land of this pest is to adopt some treatment by which the seeds are made to germinate and the young plants are destroyed before they can ripen fresh seeds. Plants with fully formed pods should never be ploughed in, and when plants are moved they should be burnt as soon as they are dry enough. The seeds are very dark brown, flattened, beautifully marked with concentric grooves on the surface. When wet they are covered with a jelly-like coating by means of which they adhere to any object with which they come in contact and are thus distributed widely and easily by sticking to the feet of animals and to farm implements.

Tumbling Mustard.

I have no hesitation in calling this the worst weed we have in Canada. It is only about ten years since it was first noticed as a troublesome pest of the farm, and although great efforts have been made to control it, it has gradu-



Ball Mustard.



ally spread over hundreds of thousands of acres in the Northwest Territories and Manitoba. It has all the bad characteristics of the other mustard and besides is a large, free-growing, exceptionally prolific plant, of which, when the seeds are ripe the head breaks off and then becomes a "tumbling weed" being blown for miles across the prairie in autumn and during the winter, and in that way scattering the seeds quickly over wide areas. The leaves of the young plants are quite different from those borne on the stems, which are divided up into thread-like divisions. Normally this plant, in its home, the south of Europe, is a winter annual, the seeds germinating one season and the plants not flowering until the next year. This is also the case occasionally in Ontario and the Northwest; but for the most part, in North America it is a true annual, the seeds germinating in spring, the plants developing quickly and producing their tall flowering stems covered with pods about three inches long, each one of which contains about 120 seeds. A single plant, sent from Indian Head, N.W.T., bore more than one million and a half seeds. The seeds are very small, about half the size of timothy seeds, and are of a reddish or greenish brown color.

Ball Mustard.

This is one of the new weeds in grain fields. From the rapidity with which it has spread all through the west, there is no doubt that it is a weed which must be fought vigorously by farmers. It is alarmingly abundant in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories wherever wheat is grown. Specimens have also been received from British Columbia, Ontario and Prince Edward Island. Ball mustard is a rather slender erect annual (winter annual) two or three feet high. The leaves on the stem are arrow-shaped, and are covered with star-shaped hairs. The flowers are orange yellow so that the plant is easily recognized at a distance when growing in a crop; they are about one-eighth of an inch in diameter and are borne in clusters at the end of the branches. The small roundish, single-seeded pods on slender footstalks are borne thickly all along the gradually lengthening branches.

The cut shown herewith has been kindly loaned by the United States department of agriculture, and was first used in circular No. 10 by Mr. Lyster H. Dewey. "Three New Weeds of the Mustard Family" to whom our thanks are tendered.

The cut shows at (a) the tip of a plant at quarter of a natural size, at (b) a pod natural size, and at (c) a seed enlarged.

Burn-Hound's Tongue.

The common burn is well known in every part of Canada. It is seldom seen in crops and is easily destroyed by spudding. The rough barbed seeds are perhaps most injurious by getting tangled in the wool of sheep and the hair of dogs.

Indian Hay or Sweet Grass.

One of the most troublesome weeds in Manitoba is Sweet Grass. It is frequently and incorrectly spoken of as Quack or Couch Grass, quite a different plant which roots near the surface of the soil and which can be destroyed by ploughing shallow and then culti-



Indian Hay or Sweet Grass.

vating frequently. The Sweet Grass on the other hand roots deeply and should be ploughed nearly perpendicular to the crown. The treatment which seems to have given the best results in Manitoba is to plough in spring when the grass is in flower and then seed down heavily at once.

The better half of the family never knows quite as much about how the other half lives, as she would like to know.

LOCAL NEWS

Do not forget the farewell benefit concert to-morrow night.

Bicycles.

Mr. J. A. Lidgate, agent for the Good Bicycle Co., Ltd., of Bradford, Ont., claims that this is the best bicycle made in Canada.

Dance.

The Edgeley Foot-ball Club have had printed bills and tickets for a dance in their hall on March 29th. Good music will be furnished. See bills.

Unique.

A unique entertainment in the form of a Grandmother's Tea will be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday April 4th. Tea from 6.30 till 8. Programme at 8. Admission, 50c.

\$5 and Costs.

The adjourned hearing of the case against R. E. Smith for violating the Transient Traders' by-law came off on Wednesday at 2 p. m., when Magistrate Harvey fined him \$5 and costs or 30 days. The money was paid.

If you are in want of or two Black Hares, of 1st quality, call at our place and get a quart for 25 cents.

C. T. BAILEY, & Co.

Three Firsts.

A few of our young people drove to Indian Head on Tuesday night to attend the carnival. The three following took first prizes: V. W. Barford, best comic costume; Harry Gordon, best gentleman's costume; and Willie Blackwell, best boy skater. The young people enjoyed the drive and returned early.

Suffocated.

A sad accident occurred Sunday evening March 19, in the German colony. One of the boys, John Dugan and wife, Mrs. Dugan, living in the colony of 12, went to sleep with a candle in a room, leaving six children in a bed. Some of them were suffocated by the smoke. The child had been sick of late, and the mother had been told to be on her guard. The others were told that they might not see it. The child had been sick of late, and the mother had been told to be on her guard. The others were told that they might not see it. The child had been sick of late, and the mother had been told to be on her guard. The others were told that they might not see it.

A Pleasant Evening.

A most enjoyable time was spent in the town hall by the many who responded to the kind invitation of the Qu'Appelle W.C.T.U. The evening was spent in listening to a very agreeable musical programme prepared by members of the Union and their friends, playing games, and indulging in social intercourse. After partaking of the dainties provided in abundance, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed by the guests, expressing appreciation of the kindly efforts put forth for their entertainment.

Song Service.

At least one half the charm and beneficial influence of divine service is found in the music that, in the present age, is one of the most prominent characteristics of Christian worship. On Sunday evening it was our privilege to hear a service almost wholly composed of songs and anthems rendered by the Methodist choir. The excellent rendition of the selections was listened to with deep attention by the whole congregation, young and old, and we only wonder that the churches do not use this highest form of devotion and inspiration more frequently.

Rev. Mr. Galley made a few remarks on music, with especial reference to its importance in devotional exercises. Religion, he said, involves both the intellectual and emotional sides of human nature. Music awakens the emotional and combined with the intellectual brightens our life and elevates our moral tone. Music is the language of the heart, and since it awakens the soul, is essential to devotion.

It is found through out the world in various stages of development, from that of the rippling brook or the murmuring wind to the lofty and majestic "Overture" of Handel. In its highest form music is sacred, and is prophetic of the life to come when the angels shall attune their voices in perfect harmony around the throne of God. In music we find the highest expression of harmony and this harmony finds its highest expression in religious song.

The collection taken is to be devoted to the purchasing of music for the choir.

To-morrow night, March, 21th, the benefit concert is to come off.

Legislative Assembly.

The Legislative Assembly for the Territories opens at Regina on April 4th.

Choice of Wheels.

No less than four bicycle firms are represented in this town. This should be a good year in that line.

Easter.

Just eight more days to Easter. Bunnets and eggs do not make a good combination, but both are usually popular then.

Presbyterian.

Rev. Mr. Grant, of McLean, preached an excellent sermon to a large congregation in the Presbyterian Church here on Sunday night.

A real treat in the Town Hall to-morrow night—the benefit concert. Be sure and attend if you care to hear a good intellectual and musical treat.

Better Fixed.

Gray & Smith have made extensive alterations in their implement warehouse this week in order to make room for the large stock coming. The office is now at the front of the building and the show rooms are more convenient.

The Standard Burned.

On Saturday morning last about 7.30, as the employees of the Regina Standard were going to work, discovered the office to be in flames. The building was a frame one and the oldest in Regina. Both plant and building were totally destroyed. Loss, \$8,000, insurance, \$1,500. Mayor McInnis and son left on Saturday evening for Winnipeg, where they purposed purchasing a new outfit. Mr. McInnis has the deep sympathy of his many friends in the west and particularly of the newspaper fraternity in his loss. His prompt action shows excellent business enterprise and should be commended.

PERSONALS.

Mrs. Ellis, of Edgemoor, is the guest of Mrs. W. Brydon this week. Rev. Father Hugonard, of Lebrun, was in town on Tuesday. Mrs. G. H. V. Bulven, of Regina, has been visiting at Mrs. J. B. Robinson's.

J. S. Mitchell, Indian Agent, Muskegpetung's Reserve, was in town this week.

G. H. V. Bulven, M.L.A., of Regina, was in town on Saturday and Sunday.

Mr. Butcher, of Brandon, agent for the New York Mutual Life Ins. Co., is in town to-day.

Mr. J. A. Longpre, who for the past year has been with Mr. B. L. Jones, leaves this week for Qu'Appelle where he will go into partnership with his former employer. Mr. Longpre will be missed in town, as he was active in curling, tennis, and society circles. We wish him success in his venture. White-wood Herald.

HORSES FOR SALE.

MR. W. NICHOLAS will arrive about April 1st with two cars of horses from 4 to 6 years old, weighing from 1100 to 1200 pounds, which are all of first class quality and direct from the breeders of Ontario. None of them have been purchased out of feed stables, and are therefore more suitable for the requirements of this country. Those wishing to purchase good, reliable horses, at reasonable prices, should call on the proprietors. Visitors always welcome.

FOR 75C

We will give

THE PROGRESS

From now

To Jan. 1, 1900

To all New Subscribers.

Send in your orders at once.

BOOTS & SHOES.



Our spring stock has arrived. Come and look.

DRY GOODS

Our assortment of Gingham, Prints, Shirtings, Flannelettes, and Towels was never so complete. Come and look. No trouble to show goods.

J. P. Beauchamp

S. H. Caswell & Co., BANKERS, Financial and Insurance Agents

COLLECTIONS SOLICITED. RETURNS PROMPTLY MADE.

Four Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Deposit Accounts.

CORRESPONDENTS: MCDONALD'S BANK, Winnipeg.

Drainage pool at main all parts of Canada at the Mission Bank.

Cheques and Drafts for all parts of the World Bought and Sold.

Qu'Appelle Station. - - - - -

Chinese Laundry.

QU'APPELLE STATION.

Orders by stage will be attended to.

White shirts, each 12c

Top shirts " 7c

Woolen shirts " 7c

Undershirts " 7c

Drawers " 7c

Handkerchiefs 3 for 10c

Socks, per pair 5c

Collars 3 for 10c

LEE WING.

Next door to Mr. A. Mathews's harness shop

LADIES ATTENTION!

We have just received a beautiful assortment of Ladies

CAPE

In all the leading shades and colors. Inspection Solicited.

C. T. BAILEY & CO.

TAILORING

Latest Fashions. Perfect Fits. English and Canadian Tweeds, Serges, Panting, Worsteils, and Overcoats.

Prices Cheap. Good Workmanship. Everybody likes to be dressed well. Leave your order and get a good fit.

A choice collection of samples to select from.

J. A. TRUSLER, Main St., Qu'Appelle Station.

CITY MEAT MARKET

HEADQUARTERS For Fresh, Salted and

Smoked MEATS, POULTRY and FISH

Give us a call. D. BROWN, Qu'Appelle Station.

FOR TWO WEEKS ONLY

Souris Coal,

DELIVERED, \$4 PER TON

AT THE SILL DS, 3.50 PER TON.

McCaul & Harvey

JUST OPENED

A GENERAL BUTCHER BUSINESS

Always on hand:

Fresh and Salt Meats. Beef, Pork, Mutton, etc.

FARMERS

The Highest Cash Price Paid for Good Beef Cattle, Pigs, Sheep, etc.

I am here to STAY. A share of your patronage solicited.

GEO. AMBLER, Main Street, Qu'Appelle Station.

The Progress

One year for \$1.00 if paid in advance; \$1.25 if paid in 6 months, and \$1.50 if not paid till after 6 months.

Summary of the 54th Annual Report of the

NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

JOHN A. McCALL, - - - President.

New Insurance Paid for in 1898, \$152,043,306. Total Assets, \$215,914,811. Net Gain in Insurance in Force, \$67,000,195. Total Paid for Insurance in Force January 1st, 1899, \$944,021,120.

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